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# ***Daily Report***

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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**Government Warned of Republican Role in U.S.**

*MB2111164494 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans  
20 Nov 94 p 16*

[Unattributed commentary]

[FBIS Translated Text] Last week RAPPORT warned that South Africa must not allow itself to be deceived by the story that the takeover of U.S. Congress by the Republican Party must not be taken seriously.

A dramatic shift in U.S. politics has indeed taken place. It would benefit South Africa to deal cautiously with the new authorities on Capitol Hill.

The American Republican Party has not only advocated thrift as a virtue in the past, but this time it has spelled it out very clearly in its election manifesto. In addition, the Republicans have promised to implement it seriously in their first 100 days of rule. They are not standoffish regarding international aid, but they are not too enthusiastic about it either.

Moreover, they are opposed to too much state intervention in the economy. They are not too full of compassion toward citizens who consider social support as a right. And they are less approachable when they feel that they have to carry the burden of other states.

This message has obviously not been driven home to the South African Government. A remark by President Nelson Mandela that, thus far, he has only received peanuts from the United States bears witness to this.

Of course, 2 billion dollars are the proverbial peanuts for a power that calculates its budget in trillions. But South Africa should not be scornful of it.

In the past, the United States has seen little positive results of the billions of dollars given to foreign aid that disappeared in the coffers of African states. The new South Africa has just awakened to economic realities and has not yet proved fully that it is the exception to the rule.

It is also obvious that it does not yet understand the rules of international politics.

As the world's only remaining superpower, the United States plays in an entirely different league as compared to Japan and France. Even more than the latter, it wants to see results when aid is given. In exchange for aid, it will at least expect political affection and understanding from South Africa. And more than just peanuts is in question.

Is the ANC, which still flirts with Cuba, really capable of loyalty toward the democratic and free economic system? South Africa could perhaps discover with a shock that foreign donations in future will not very easily be granted to a country with good "friends" like Castro and al-Qadhafi.

Added to that, South Africa must also do some self-searching regarding self-respect. This country has never before lowered itself to the international begging staff. Not even in the days of sanctions and foreign economic pressure, encouraged by especially the ANC—now in government.

The government is in the fortunate position that international constraints have disappeared and aid packages are being presented. The latter, especially, must be accepted with grace and gratitude. That is if it does not want to be branded as just another international beggar.

South Africa must also not allow itself to be misled by the sympathy of the American Black Caucus. The unpleasant truth is that the rest of the world is not of the opinion that it has to keep this country going economically. Wealthier countries have little respect for countries that are always begging.

If South Africa wants to be a prosperous country again, one that can hold up its head high within the international community, the government and its head of state must realize that no country has ever begged itself to prosperity. Prosperity only follows hard and sustained work and entrepreneurship. Quotas and affirmative action have very little to do with it.

President Mandela and his cabinet should talk louder about work ethics and pull up their noses less about the size of gifts. The former path will yield better results. The latter path is not only bad manners; it is irresponsible politics, as well.

**UK's Princess Anne Arrives on 4-Day Visit**

*MB2211093394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0856  
GMT 22 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Nov 22 SAPA—The princess royal, Princess Anne, the second child of the queen of England, arrived in South Africa on Tuesday for a four-day visit, the first official tour by a British royal since the royal visit of 1947.

Princess Anne got straight into a heavy programme that will take her to Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban and Cape Town. On Tuesday afternoon she is due to meet President Nelson Mandela at the Union Buildings. Her first stop was at the Hlayisanani Creche at Alexander Township north of Johannesburg, where the princess royal visited mother-of-six Magdalene Mabetoa in her "Spaza" shop alongside the creche. The creche caters for 60 children and is partly funded by the Save the Children's Fund, of which Princess Anne is president.

She also visited the Alexsan Resource centre, which has a Peace Corps project to help reduce violence by conflict resolution. Although this is her first adult visit to South Africa the princess has travelled extensively on the African continent.



**Meets President Mandela**

*MB2211152494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1427  
GMT 22 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Nov 22 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela met the princess royal, Anne, second child of Queen Elizabeth II, at his official residence Mahlamandlovu in Pretoria on Tuesday [22 November].

Mr Mandela, accompanied by the princess, posed for photographs outside the residence after talks lasting about 45 minutes.

He described the princess as a person who was doing "a remarkable job throughout the world." He had discussed South Africa's street children and the almost 20,000 children in South African prisons, of whom the youngest was 13.

"We have this problem of the so-called street children, abused children and disabled children and the lack of facilities for them."

Mr Mandela said the princess had told him it would not be a good idea to group too many children together in a single complex, as he had hoped, but rather to scatter them around in smaller clusters where they would be "easier to convince and educate." The princess told Mr Mandela he had only to ask her World Children's Fund for assistance.

**Opens Community Center**

*MB2311122194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1137  
GMT 23 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria November 23 SAPA—Princess Anne, on the second of a four-day official tour to South Africa, opened a R180,000 [rands] clubhouse at the Mamelodi East Tennis Club on Wednesday morning.

The princess royal was accompanied by Sport and Recreation Minister Steve Tshwete who thanked the British Government for the donation to build the clubhouse. Without the courts and facilities, "the children would be out in the streets picking up all sorts of crimes," Mr Tshwete said. The facilities had to be "jealously guarded" to protect them against "vandalism and abuse".

The princess royal, who is on the first royal tour of South Africa since 1947, spoke to tennis coaches and toured the courts. Dressed in a grey and white check summer suit and a sun hat, the princess said at one stage: "The only thing that bothers me seeing the number of children here, is that the clubhouse is too small already". The Mamelodi East tennis community had indeed turned out in strength to greet the princess, with drum majorettes and a band providing off-course entertainment.

**Attends Ceremony at Assembly Area**

*MB2311133594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1233  
GMT 23 Nov 94*

[Report by Patrick Bulger]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria November 23 SAPA—Princess Anne sat in on a pre-selection hearing of a Russian-trained Umkhonto we Sizwe [MK—Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] officer on Wednesday during a visit to the British Military Advisory Training Team [BMATT] at the Wallmannstal assembly area north of Pretoria. The BMATT is stationed at Wallmannstal to assist with the integration of former homeland armies, the former South African Defence Force and the non-statutory armies into a single military unit, the South African National Defence Force. [SANDF]

Deputy Defence Minister Ronnie Kasrils, standing in for Defence Minister Joe Modise, told the princess that the integration process, which had experienced "teething problems", was going ahead "extremely well". The process was "on course".

BMATT commander Brigadier Chris Elliot told the princess that 6,500 out of a total of 27,000 former members of Umkhonto we Sizwe and the Azanian People's Liberation Army were "in the system". Members of the BMATT sit in on pre-selection panels which assign ranks to incoming members of non-statutory forces. Of the 6,500 cases, the BMATT team had had to adjudicate in about 140 cases where soldiers had been unhappy about the ranks assigned to them.

The princess, British Ambassador Sir Anthony Reeve, SANDF acting chief of staff Lt-Gen Sipiwe Nyanda and Mr Kasrils sat in as Col A J Schoeman, senior staff officer (personnel) of the Signal Corps interviewed Russian-trained signaller David Sibiya, 37, of Durban.

Col Schoeman confirmed with Mr Sibiya his leaving the country in 1980 to undergo military training in the then Soviet Union and the various positions he held in Umkhonto we Sizwe between 1980 and the present. "Given the marks obtained and your experience I don't think I have any problem suggesting the rank of major to you. Do you accept?" Col Schoeman asked. Major Sibiya said he accepted and agreed to undertake a 15-week bridging course and a 12-week signals course to formalise the qualifications that had secured him the post of major in the SANDF.

**Defence Expo Opens With Visitors From 72 Nations**

*MB2211115894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1127  
GMT 22 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Nov 22 SAPA—More than 400 guests from 72 countries on Tuesday attended the opening of the Defence Exposition of South Africa at Nasrec [National Exhibition Center] outside Johannesburg, SABC Radio News reports. They included the defence ministers of Malaysia and Namibia, the deputy ministers of defence of Singapore and Israel and representatives of at least seven African countries. Opening the exposition, President Nelson



Mandela acknowledged the local arms industry as an economic force in the new South Africa.

#### **Steyn Calls For Diversified Industry**

*MB2111164094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 21 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Africa's new secretary of defense, Lieutenant General Pierre Steyn, says a strong case can be made for the retention and development of a diversified arms industry that could service the future defense needs of sub-Saharan Africa in general and South Africa in particular. Speaking at an international defense seminar in Johannesburg, Gen. Steyn said a diversified arms industry would contribute towards the development of the national economy, as well as the development of the sub-Saharan region as a whole. He added that arms sales could be a valuable tool for foreign policy, both economically and politically.

#### **Mandela Sets New Priorities**

*MB2211090694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0822 GMT 22 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Nov 22 SAPA—South Africa was forging a defence industry guided by new priorities and new ethos, President Nelson Mandela said on Tuesday. Opening the Defence Exposition of South Africa (Dexsa 94) at Nasrec [National Exhibition Center] near Johannesburg, he said South Africa now needed to act on the basis of open and accountable decision-making.

"No longer seeking to oppress most of its people, at peace with its neighbours and accepted in the international community, South Africa is forging a defence industry which is guided by new priorities and new ethos," Mr Mandela said. "It needs to act on the basis of decision-making that is open and accountable."

He said South Africa could make an important contribution to ensure that advanced technology acquired in the arms industry was fully utilised in reconstruction and development. The international community was committed to assisting this process, "not in the form of handouts, but through investment, trade and other mutually beneficial relations". "We are aware that such co-operation will not answer all our needs, but it can make a critical contribution to the economic growth which is an essential condition for the success of our programme. It will help to consolidate our democracy."

Mr Mandela said Dexsa 94 occurred at a time when South Africa had at last become a democracy, and when the world stood at the brink of a new world order bringing with it the promise of justice, peace and prosperity for all. By 1987 world military expenditure had reached the staggering figure of one trillion dollars. However, there had been a decline with the end of the Cold War.

"The world can now look forward to more rational levels of expenditure on defence. Such expenditure should no longer be driven by the aims of ideological hegemony, nor by the desire for any kind of domination, but by the conventional requirements of individual countries," Mr Mandela said. He said the new international milieu was underpinned by a movement away from mutual deterrence to mutual reassurance. The emphasis fell on co-operative security based on binding commitments limiting military capabilities and actions.

#### **Protesters Greet Mandela at Expo**

*MB2211104094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0921 GMT 22 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Nov 22 SAPA—Picket boards warning against arms dealing greeted President Nelson Mandela when he arrived to open the Defence Exposition of South Africa at Nasrec [National Exhibition Center] near Johannesburg on Tuesday morning. As he stepped from a helicopter and his motorcade proceeded to the exhibition grounds, placards bearing slogans such as "arms dealers are making a killing" and "deadly evil exhibition for secretive arms trade" were displayed by members of the Ceasefire Campaign.

The campaign said in a statement afterwards it found it ironic the president's engagements in one morning should include a pep talk to businessmen on corruption in business, and the official opening of an exhibition organised by Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa], "whose shady deals are currently being investigated by the Cameron Commission".

#### **Arms Exports to Middle East 'Expanding Sharply'**

*MB2211124594 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Nov 94 p 1*

[Report by Tim Cohen]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] SA's [South Africa] arms exports to the Middle East were expanding sharply while exports to Africa, Asia and the Far East were declining, SA Defence Industry Association chairman John Temple said yesterday. Temple released for the first time figures for SA's arms exports before 1992, which showed a dramatic rise compared with the 1991 figures.

Exports between 1987 and 1991 were almost constant at about R200m [rand\$], but then quadrupled to about R800m in 1992 and rose to R880m in 1993, he said. According to Armscor, exports for the 1994/95 financial year were likely to top R1bn. Despite the increase, SA would have only a 0.4 percent share of world arms trade, which was led by U.S. with exports of more than \$8bn, followed far behind by Russia, Germany and China which sold weapons worth about \$2bn each.

In 1992, SA exported 33 percent of its arms to Asia, 25 percent to the Far East and 18 percent to Africa. The next year, arms exports to the Middle East jumped from 11 percent of total sales to 61 percent, while exports to the Far East declined dramatically to 7 percent. Sales to Africa also plunged to 5 percent of total sales while sales to Asia halved. Sales to South America, North America and Europe all constituted small proportions of total trade. SA's arms exports to North America were non-existent in 1992 but increased to 2 percent of total trade in 1993. Temple showed a seminar on Defence Equipment Co-operation in sub-Saharan Africa a list of potential African export markets which proposed that SA did not export to Zaire, Uganda, Liberia, Burundi and Rwanda, among others. The largest potential markets SA could hope to sell defence equipment to were Angola (\$26m of its existing imports of \$322), Ethiopia (\$28m of \$95m), Cameroon (\$23m of \$78m) and Zimbabwe (\$21 of \$52m).

Zambian MP B Y Mwila told the conference that many African states had overspent on their national armies. But should African countries neglect their national military capability and preparedness, "tomorrow we might reap the bitter fruits of our shortsightedness". The international arms industry of foreign powers was characterised by "extensive dumping of fragile military equipment in Third World countries".

A related issue was the practice of obtaining equipment being phased out by foreign powers at bargain prices without due regard to suitability, standardisation and maintenance, he said. Foreign powers were also in the habit of selling military equipment only to those countries in which they had a vested interest. When a conflict broke out, the disadvantaged countries found themselves open to manipulation by these powers.

#### **Integration of SANDF Medical Corps Successful**

*MB1811164794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1328 GMT 18 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Nov 18 SAPA—The integration process of the South African Medical Services [SAMS] of the SA [South Africa] National Defence Force [SANDF] was almost entirely successful, it reported on Friday [18 November].

The officer responsible for the process at SAMS, Brig Rinus van Rensburg, said at a news conference at Voortrekkerhoogte that 90 per cent of the first intake of 355 former Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing—MK] members were successfully processed and had received letters of appointment.

The intake included 111 officers, one warrant officer, 131 non-commissioned officers and nine privates. They represent a wide range of medical disciplines and include two doctors and two dentists registered by the medical and dental council. A number of others completed a three-year medical course in Tanzania but were not registered doctors.

Besides integrating the MK and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] groups, SAMS had already fully integrated the medical services of the former TVBC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states.

Brig Van Rensburg said all these members were already in full SAMS uniform and were operating under the command and control of SAMS.

Dr Vejay Ramlakan, a former MK member formerly responsible for the overall planning of MK's military health division, told newsmen that although the integration process had not always run smoothly, he believed the main reason for SAMS' success was that it had removed its members from the main assembly area at Wallmannstal early on.

SAMS' success with the first phase of integration should serve as an example to other government departments which had yet to go through the process, he said.

#### **MK Volunteers Training With Navy**

*MB2111163894 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Nov 94 pp 1-2*

[Report by Stephane Bothma]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Saldanha Bay—Former Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation ANC; military wing [MK] members, many of whom until recently had never seen the sea, are being trained as sailors by the SA [South African] Navy.

The 259 former guerrillas, including 37 women, currently undergoing basic training at SAS Saldanha on the West Coast, all volunteered to join the navy after reporting to the Wallmannstal assembly point outside Pretoria in August.

Changes to military training techniques have ensured the navy integration process has been more successful than that at Wallmannstal. "Although we were not prepared to compromise on discipline, we have changed the military culture of screaming and shouting and hitting people in the right direction," Saldanha commander Capt. Koos Lauw said.

Instead, the training base placed emphasis on mutual respect and an understanding of different cultures and backgrounds, levels of military training and education.

The total current intake at Saldanha is 370 volunteers, with no distinction being made between the former MK members and civilian volunteers.

The Navy is now recruiting former members of the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] armed wing APLA [Azanian People's Organization], who are based at De Brug outside Bloemfontein at present.

Classroom training is computer-aided with emphasis on mathematics, English and science. On the physical side, recruits are taught to overcome their fear of water and learn to swim.

"We have learnt that activities such as the toyi-toyi [protest dance] help with team building," training officer Cmdr. Glen Knox said. Group singing during exercises had become the order of the day.

Of the more than 20,000 former MK troops being integrated into the SA National Defence Force, only 10 have received any formal navy training, mainly in Russia. These individuals have been taken into the navy as senior officers.

### **2d Group of APLA Soldiers Integrated**

*MB2211152394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 1400 GMT 22 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The integration into the national defense force of the second group of APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] soldiers has been completed at the De Brug training center outside Bloemfontein. A spokesman for [Orange] Free State command said about 700 soldiers would be transferred to their units from Monday. A third group of APLA soldiers will report to De Brug for integration in January next year.

### **Mandela Clarifies Remark on Nationalization**

*MB2211200494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1947  
GMT 22 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Nov 22 SAPA—In a statement on Tuesday [22 November] night President Mandela's office responded to reports on the president's earlier remark on nationalisation and said it wanted to place it in its proper context. Addressing a business breakfast President Mandela said the government had not abandoned nationalisation, but had merely "shifted their strategy" in order to appease the business community.

"We still believe that this (nationalisation) is the correct strategy, but in the interests of gaining the confidence of business, we had to shift our strategy," Mr Mandela was reported as saying.

"The context in which the remarks were made was to assure business that its input to discussions with the ANC and government are taken so seriously that they impact on policy. In the light of its consultations with business as well as other sectors of society, the ANC has had to reshape its policies to meet the needs of the country as a whole," the later statement by the president's office said.

According to this statement the president's remark at Tuesday morning's breakfast did not, therefore, represent what Mr Mandela had been saying at various meetings with business and in public forums: "Namely that the ANC and indeed the government of national unity do not have any ideological commitment to nationalisation, as shown recently in the announcement of the belt-tightening programme".

"It will be the balance of benefits which determines whether or not any enterprise is privatised or indeed if it should be necessary for the state to expand its economic role," the statement read.

Meanwhile, Trade and Industry Minister Trevor Manuel, also attending the breakfast, said the nationalisation/privatisation debate needed to be stripped of its ideological baggage and viewed in terms of which approach would benefit the national economy.

Answering audience questions following President Mandela's speech Mr Manuel said the government considered both policies—nationalisation and privatisation—as useful strategies for change.

"We need to strip each one of its ideological baggage and try to actually understand what they are," he said.

Mr Manuel said the government would consider whatever options were most likely to create growth. Although certain state assets would benefit from privatisation, others remained a necessary part of serving the populace.

"There are particular kinds of utilities that need to provide a service to those who have been disadvantaged," he said.

In response to the question of financial and exchange controls, Mr Manuel said the government was unlikely to adopt a "big bang" approach when scrapping the dual exchange financial rand mechanism.

"A fair amount of analysis is being done."

"What happens to exchange control in future and how it is handled is a matter which should be referred to the governor of the Reserve Bank," Mr Manuel said.

### **Mandela Urges 'Crusade' Against Corruption**

*MB2211111094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1042  
GMT 22 Nov 94*

[Report by Kurt Swart]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Nov 22 SAPA—South Africa needs a national crusade against tax evasion, corrupt customs officials supported by the private sector, and "under the counter deals" involving management and workers, President Nelson Mandela said on Tuesday.

Addressing business leaders at a breakfast function in Johannesburg, Mr Mandela criticised weaknesses in the business sector and the outflow of capital from the country. Bold enterprise was desperately needed to boost the economy and to lessen South Africa's fiscal crisis, Mr Mandela said.

He questioned whether the "culture of non-compliance with normal values, rooted in the period of illegitimate government", had been eliminated from the public sector, the private sector and the public at large. Tax evasion, he said, had been honed to a fine art and the line



between legal and illegal had often been blurred. Reports indicated some business houses were discouraging foreign investment for fear of competition. "Are there indeed some among us who prefer to maintain the current production base so they can fix high prices for their products?"

Combined with this were reports on the export of capital by South African companies. "You will agree with me that if these reports are accurate, then something needs to be done urgently, particularly by our business houses and organisations. We should all act, and be seen to be acting, in the national interest."

Mr Mandela asked to what extent the private sector had geared itself for industrial restructuring. "The tendency to count more on export incentives and to rest content with tariff protection is bound to undermine us in the face of a world that is liberalising trade. My own sense is that there has been more focus within business and among trade unions on what government can do rather than on their own bold initiatives to meet this challenge."

The government had a keen perception of the extent of the fiscal crisis it had inherited. "The budget deficit is huge. There is a tradition of wasteful expenditure and little room to introduce the programmes necessary to make a difference to the nation's quality of life. We cannot merely lament the crisis—the situation calls for leadership." The government was doing its best to open doors in all continents for exports and to attract foreign investment. It was also working on proposals to stimulate manufacturing, including small and medium business development.

A higher level of economic growth also required considerably more investment. "We need to capture capital flows of the world and attract the type of investment which builds factories, employs our people, supplies affordable products and also exports them. We have to compete with other countries for scarce capital, technology and skills."

There was a need for a change in the culture and style of management, including addressing the issues of affirmative action and racism in the workplace. The government had taken the lead in measures to tighten belts and increase productivity. The nation would be encouraged if there was similar action by business executives, Mr Mandela said.

"I have decided to raise these issues frankly because of I am mindful of the fact there cannot be progress without bold action, and there cannot be bold action without an honest appraisal of problems. If South Africa was capable of a political miracle, we are equally capable of effecting an economic miracle." The African National Congress had shifted away from nationalisation, although it still believed it was the correct strategy. This had been done to allay the fears of the business sector.

There was no section of opinion-makers to which the government had attached as much importance as the business sector. "We want you to develop your business without a sword of Damocles hanging over your heads." Conditions within the country and abroad favoured sustainable economic growth. "The economy is on the road to recovery. I am confident the business community will rise to the occasion," Mr Mandela said.

### **Cabinet Backs Finance Minister's Economic Plan**

MB2111081294 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES  
(BUSINESS TIMES Supplement) in English  
20 Nov 94 p 3

[Report by Sven Lunsche]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Cabinet this week unanimously backed the "general economic vision" presented by Finance Minister Chris Liebenberg. Mr Liebenberg said on Friday [18 November] that there was broad consensus on the framework and that "any measures flowing from this framework will have unanimous backing from government."

Earlier in the week he stated that there were "ideologically based" differences over privatisation of public enterprises. Government sources, however, indicated that the Cabinet confirmed its support for the principle of privatisation and backed an investigation, headed by Public Enterprises Minister Stella Sigcau, into the possible sell-off of state assets.

In his presentation to the Cabinet Mr Liebenberg stressed that his economic vision's short-term priority was to address the question of unemployment. The economy, he said, had to be able to absorb the increasing number of job seekers entering the market each year.

To achieve these objectives Mr Liebenberg listed three integrated steps.

- Macro-economic stability through disciplined monetary and fiscal policies. In this context, the government has committed itself to a five-year plan which is aimed at bringing down government spending to 17 percent of gross domestic product from its current 22 percent level and cutting the deficit before borrowing to 4.5 percent of GDP. Achieving economic stability also implied that the reconstruction and development programme had to succeed in addressing basic needs, Mr Liebenberg said.

- Trade liberation and trade "friendliness"—the second step—could only succeed if exporters, particularly in the manufacturing sector, operated in a highly competitive environment. To achieve this the high cost of capital had to be addressed, and both labour and capital productivity improved.

- The third factor outlined by Mr Liebenberg was an investor friendly environment. The need to attract

more investors required a growing economy, a competitive tax system, the abolition of exchange controls and strong regional development. A number of "benchmarks" had already been achieved, he said, including a stable political environment, adherence to the general agreement on tariffs and trade, a commitment to fiscal discipline and an anti-inflation monetary policy

#### **Trade Minister on Nationalization, Privatization**

*MB2211090394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0847  
GMT 22 Nov 94*

[Report by Bobby Jordan]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Nov 22 SAPA—The nationalisation/privatisation debate needed to be stripped of its ideological baggage and viewed in terms of which approach would benefit the national economy, according to Trade and Industry Minister Trevor Manuel.

Answering audience questions following an address by President Nelson Mandela at a business breakfast on Tuesday, Manuel said the government considered both policies—nationalisation and privatisation—as useful strategies for change. "We need to strip each one of its ideological baggage and try to actually understand what they are," he said. Manuel's remarks followed an earlier remark at the breakfast by President Mandela which raised a few corporate eyebrows.

Mandela said the government had not abandoned nationalisation, but had merely "shifted their strategy" in order to appease the business community. "We still believe that this (nationalisation) is the correct strategy, but in the interests of gaining the confidence of business, we had to shift our strategy," Mandela said. Mandela's remark prompted questions from the audience, asking whether the government would consider re-introducing a nationalisation focus if current efforts failed to produce sustained economic growth.

Manuel said the government would consider whatever options were most likely to create growth. Although certain state assets would benefit from privatisation, others remained a necessary part of serving the populace. "There are particular kinds of utilities that need to provide a service to those who have been disadvantaged," he said.

In response to the question of financial and exchange controls, Manuel said the government was unlikely to adopt a "big bang" approach when scrapping the dual exchange financial rand mechanism. "A fair amount of analysis is being done." "What happens to exchange control in future and how it is handled is a matter which should be referred to the governor of the Reserve Bank," Manuel said.

#### **Party Splits From ANC for Municipal Elections**

*MB2111121694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1149  
GMT 21 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bronkhorstspuit Nov 21 SAPA—The Intando Yesizwe Party [IYP] will contest next year's local government elections as an independent political party and not under the banner of the African National Congress, the party said in a statement on Monday. The IYP was a member of the ANC-led Patriotic Front formed ahead of the April general election.

The statement said the IYP would contest the election in the Eastern Transvaal, the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging], the Northern Transvaal and the North-West Province. The IYP would adopt a new political role to defend the country's democracy and would promote the philosophy and ideals of liberal and participative democracy. The IYP also hoped to participate in the country's national elections in 1999.

#### **Freedom Front To Contest Local Elections Alone**

*MB2011141094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 0500 GMT 20 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Right-wing cooperation in next year's municipal elections appears to be in the offing with an announcement by the Freedom Front that it intends to take part under its own banner. Freedom Front leader Constand Viljoen said at a conference in Bloemfontein that the elections were part of what he termed the final battle for the future of the country. He accused the Conservative Party of indecision regarding participation.

#### **Oppenheimer To Retire From De Beers Boards**

*MB2211150894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1335  
GMT 22 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Nov 22 SAPA—Mining magnate Harry Oppenheimer on Tuesday [22 November] announced his retirement from the boards of directors of De Beers Consolidated Mines and De Beers Centenary AG with effect from December 27, the 60th anniversary of his appointment as a director in 1934. Succeeding his father, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr Oppenheimer was chairman of De Beers for 27 years from December 5 1957 until December 31, 1984. He was appointed to the board of De Beers Centenary AG in 1990 at the time of the rearrangement of De Beers' affairs and the formation of Centenary to hold the international interests previously held by De Beers.

#### **South African Press Review for 21 November**

*MB2111105194*

[Editorial Report]

#### **THE STAR**

Affirmative Actions—The government's affirmative action drive is questioned in the lead editorial of Johannesburg THE STAR in English in its 21 November

edition on page 12. "There are undoubtedly arguments for government intervention to ensure that the victims of decades of apartheid are given an opportunity to overcome the injustices of the past. Legislative coercion, however, may raise more problems than it solves." To determine that companies employ the necessary numbers of different ethnic groups might require renewing the discarded race classification laws, the editorial says. Policing affirmative action standards will require more bureaucrats, "contradicting repeated pledges to reduce the public service and to cut government expenditure." Constituent pressure may force President Mandela and the ANC to adopt such measures if the private sector does not quickly move that way on its own. "For South Africa's sake, it should do so without delay," the editorial concludes.

#### BUSINESS DAY

**MK Deserters**—The light fines imposed on AWOL soldiers are only a "minor rebuke," according to Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English in a 21 November editorial on page 8. "This does not matter, as long as all components of the new national defence force, including former Umkhonto we Sizwe forces, understand that they are subject to the military code and that future indiscipline will meet a much harsher response." The "mild punishment" shows that the Army is more interested in building its future force than revenge, the editorial says. "The behaviour which made the army a laughing stock must be seen by both sides as a lapse, not the new military way."

**South African Press Review for 22 Nov**  
MB2211131694

[Editorial Report]

#### THE CITIZEN

**AWB, MK Threats of Armed Action**—Former ANC military wing guerrillas, MK, and the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB, "have no hope whatsoever of waging armed action," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg **THE CITIZEN** in English on 18 November. The police and the army "have pledged their loyalty to the new government." Former MK members who deserted from Wallmannsdal military base have threatened action against police and "other government installations" if the government does not meet their demands. Now the AWB has threatened "war" if the government does not release AWB members still in prison. However, "the country is in no mood for a resumption of armed action either by the ex-MK's or the AWB. They shouldn't try."

**Savimbi 'Playing for Time'**—By not attending the signing of the new peace accord National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, leader Jonas Savimbi has "aroused speculation that he was playing for time and would later reject this accord, too, and renew the war," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg **THE**

**CITIZEN** in English on 21 November. But, "bereft of support, Dr Savimbi may find it hard to resume a conventional war, though some observers believe he could still run an effective guerrilla campaign."

#### THE STAR

**Doubts About Angola's Peace Pact**—Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 22 November in a page 20 editorial comments on the signing of a peace accord by the Angolan Government and UNITA on 20 November, noting that the latest pact calls on both sides to enforce a ceasefire, but "last week's truce did not hold and many observers have doubts, especially since UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi failed to turn up for the Lusaka ceremony, that the outcome of Sunday's accord will be positive." Although Angola now has the "full backing of the international community and, importantly, also the Frontline States," what the country needs now is for its leaders, President Eduardo dos Santos and Savimbi, "to show the integrity and political will of a Mandela and a De Klerk."

**ANC Fails To Take Action Against 'Anarchical Actions'**—Patrick Laurence writes in an article on the same page that the installation of Nelson Mandela as South Africa's first democratically elected president just over six months ago "does not appear to have made much difference on the crime front." Laurence believes that "by its failure to assert its power against the lawless behaviour of its own constituents, by its reluctance to take a tough line against the often anarchical actions of its own followers, the ANC has inadvertently helped create a climate conducive to crime." Armed MK dissidents "continue to issue seditious statements with apparent impunity." The ANC reaction has been "a slap on the wrist." "The overwhelming impression is that of a populist ANC leadership loath to take decisive action. Its interventions have been intermittent and tentative, calculated to provoke rather than discourage."

#### SOWETAN

**Rumors Savimbi Dead, Injured**—"There is just too much secrecy about the whereabouts of Dr Jonas Savimbi," the UNITA leader, declares Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 22 November in a page 10 editorial. "The news that he is either injured or dead has been filtering through the uncertain battle smoke. It is important that the leaders of the world, especially the leaders of this region, get to the bottom of the rumour. Otherwise the exercise of brokering a peace without the chief actor seems futile."

**North-West Province Leadership Problems**—Leadership problems in the North-West Province are "embarrassing to the ANC," says a second editorial on the same page. Premier Popo Molefe and Member of the Executive Council for Agriculture Rocky Malebane-Metsing "seem to be good leaders in a region that was abused by the corrupt Lucas Mangope government." **SOWETAN** would like to see the troubles between the



two men, Molefe and Malebane-Metsing, "speedily resolved" because "Mangope is making a come-back" and there are "elements who were on his particular gravy train who are keen to see him back in power."

#### BUSINESS DAY

**Need for ANC-Inkatha Horse Trading**—ANC constitutional negotiators have reneged on their 19 April agreement with the Inkatha Freedom Party, IFP, to use international mediation to resolve various differences, and they have "also invited a riposte from Inkatha on a constitutional role for traditional leaders" which "threatens to add to spiralling political tensions in Kwa-Zulu/Natal—where peace has not yet returned." The agreement to invoke mediation to resolve outstanding constitutional issues "was part of the deal with the ANC and the then NP [National Party] government which brought Inkatha into the election." For the ANC negotiators to argue now that the "new government cannot be bound by the undertakings of the old is sophistry at its worst." Regional stability is at stake and it will be "necessary" for the ANC and Inkatha "to sit down and indulge in old-style horse trading—this time over mediation and the role of traditional leaders—which saved the region once before."

**Criticism of Airline Language Policy**—A second editorial on the same page says South African Airways' insistence on using only English and Afrikaans for on-board announcements "smacks of an inability to break with the old order and a reluctance to embrace the spirit

of a constitution which recognises 11 languages." BUSINESS DAY praises Deputy Arts and Culture Minister Winnie Mandela's "worthy suggestion" that "English be retained on all flights, with the use of their languages being determined by destination or port of call."

**S. African Role in Angolan Conflict**—Simon Barber in Washington asks in an article on the same page: "Why is a Pretoria-based company of hired guns, Executive Outcomes, being allowed to participate, with apparently decisive effect, in the Angolan civil war?" "U.S. officials confirm that the state department has protested against Executive Outcomes' involvement to the SA [South African] government. President Nelson Mandela's administration has replied that it regrets the situation and is looking at its legal options. As of last week, it evidently had not found any." Barber believes now that South Africa is "under new management" it "surely has some special responsibility, not to mention self-interest, in ensuring a just and sustainable peace. A tall order in Angola, to be sure, but one that is not going to be filled by letting apartheid's most proficient killers engineer for pay the destruction of a movement that does, for good or ill, represent millions of Angolans." "Perhaps the new government is secretly relieved that the Barlows and Du Toits are occupied elsewhere. However, even abroad, they can still make a lot of trouble, directly and indirectly. For one thing, the Republicans who now control Congress may not be awfully forgiving if they see Mandela sitting idly by while a group of his countrymen chases down and murders their hero."

**Angola****Countrywide Cease-Fire Reportedly Takes Effect***MB2211125394 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 22 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The cease-fire takes effect as of now in the country, as stipulated in the Lusaka Protocol. The Lusaka Protocol, signed in the Zambian capital on 20 November by the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], stipulates that the cease-fire takes effect 48 hours after the accord's signing. In New York, UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali appealed to the Angolan Government and UNITA to implement the Lusaka Protocol without delay and reaffirmed the UN's readiness to reinforce its mission in Angola. Butrus-Ghali said Angola's future is in the hands of the Angolan people and its leaders and said the UN is ready to begin sending its military and police observers into war areas as soon as the cease-fire is effective. Butrus-Ghali invited the international community to render its assistance so UN Security Council Resolution (7902) regarding the reinforcement of the UN Angola Verification Mission is fulfilled.

**UNITA Radio Broadcasts Cease-Fire***MB2311065194 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 23 Nov 94*

["Communique" issued by the UNITA Armed Forces General Staff; place and date not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] Following the signing of the Lusaka Protocol on 20 November, the General Staff of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] Armed Forces determines that as of 1300 [1200 GMT] of 22 November, the UNITA Armed Forces cease all offensive movements throughout the country and remain where they are, without permitting provocation.

[Issued] Angola, 22 November.

[Signed] Arlindo Chenda Pena Ben-Ben, chief of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola General Staff and army general.

**UNITA Reportedly Still Shelling Uige City***MB2211203394 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] According to the (?latest) reports, the accord is already being violated. Troops from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continue to shell the city of Uige, despite the implementation of the cease-fire at 1300 [1200 GMT]. ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY learned this from a military source in Luanda this afternoon. According to information from the General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces [words indistinct]. [passage indistinct]

**Cabindan Separatists Ignore Ceasefire***LD2211233594 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2300 GMT 22 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] In Angola the 11-hour-old cease-fire seems to be holding. The only exception appears to be the Cabinda enclave where the FLEC [Cabinda Enclave Liberation Front]-Renewed separatists claim to have captured a major Angolan armed forces base. The FLEC-Renewed representative in Lisbon, Stephen Barros, told Renascenca that the peace accord does not include Cabinda, and explained the reason:

[Begin Barros recording] The differentiation must be made. The people of Cabinda feel no affinity whatsoever with the civil war the Angolans have been fighting. We take the view that the Lusaka accords concern only the Angolans, not the Cabindans. What we find regrettable and outrageous is that Cabinda's resources should be used for the destruction of Angola. [end recording]

**UNITA Representative at UN on Cease-Fire***MB2211162294 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 22 Nov 94*

[Report on interview with UNITA UN representative Marcos Samondo in New York by correspondent Robin White on 22 November; from the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In spite of all the skepticism about the Angolan peace deal signed on Sunday [20 November] in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, the deal does appear to have set in motion a process which is moving, at least for the moment, toward peace on the ground. At around noon today, a cease-fire was announced in Luanda, the Angolan capital. On the line to New York, Robin White asked UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] representative at the UN, Marcos Samondo, what are UNITA's instructions to its soldiers on the ground in Angola.

[Begin recording] [Samondo] UNITA forces have been given orders by their chief of staff and by their commanding general that starting at 1300 hours [1200 GMT], Angolan time, 22 November, UNITA forces should stop fighting all over the country and they should remain where they are, but they also have been given instruction not to admit any provocation whatsoever.

[White] As far as you know, is this cease-fire holding?

[Samondo] Well, Robin, we are talking about hours ago this cease-fire has been declared. Whether all the forces have already received the message or not....[pauses] Sometimes it takes a while. The cycle usually is 48 hours, but I am sure that, by and large, it is holding now.

[White] Now, you are at the United Nations. What are you urging them to do now?

[Samondo] Look, they are talking about 6,000 to 7,000 troops, and, for me, what matters is not the number of the UN troops that will be sent to Angola. What matters is the political will from both sides to abide by the accord and also to live in the same land as brothers and sisters. That is all that (?matters) at this point. [end recording]

#### UNITA's Manuvakola on Cease-Fire

*MB2211210194 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 22 Nov 94*

[Interview with UNITA representative Eugenio Manuvakola by correspondent Goncalves Inhangica in Lusaka; date not given—first paragraph TV introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] In Lusaka, Eugenio Manuvakola, head of the negotiating team for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], says he has no information from his general staff about the status of the cease-fire. He said, however, that his delegation did not go to Lusaka to waste time and so the accord signed on 20 November should be trusted. Our correspondent in Lusaka, Goncalves Inhangica, interviewed Eugenio Manuvakola.

[Begin recording] [Inhangica] General, do you have any information about whether the cease-fire is being implemented?

[Manuvakola] No, I do not.

[Inhangica] Then why do you have the chief of operations of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola here?

[Manuvakola] Our mission here is to hold negotiations. We are not in operational offices.

[Inhangica] With regard to issues under discussion, what remains to be discussed? What has already been discussed?

[Manuvakola] Practically nothing remains to be discussed. We are concluding.

[Inhangica] You may conclude the negotiations even today?

[Manuvakola] Well, I cannot yes, because negotiations may be complicated. Something could emerge at the last minute preventing the two parties from reaching a consensus. If everything goes well however, we shall conclude the negotiations today.

[Inhangica] Is there any indication that from 24-25 November, a UNITA delegation could leave for Luanda, within the framework of the Joint Commission.

[Manuvakola] That is correct. That is what has been agreed. Now, the unexpected could also happen, and this could result in a slight change.

[Inhangica] Are the Angolan people still concerned over the implementation of the accord signed on 20 November?

[Manuvakola] Well, those of us who negotiated the accord did it so that it can be implemented. Therefore, I cannot advance the possibility of the accord not being implemented because we did not come here to waste time. [end recording]

#### WFP Director on Aid Work After Cease-Fire

*MB2211162794 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 22 Nov 94*

[Interview with WFP Angola Director Philippe Barrel in Luanda by correspondent Timothy Ecott; date not given; from the "Focus on Africa" program—first paragraph station introduction]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] What do the humanitarian organizations make of the cease-fire in Angola? On the line to Luanda, Timothy Ecott spoke to Philippe Barrel, the World Food Program's [WFP] director in Angola. He started by asking him whether the fighting had stopped.

[Begin recording] [Barrel] I am currently sitting in my office, and I have really no idea if the fighting has stopped. Communication is always a problem in this country.

[Ecott] What information are the local media or the government giving out?

[Barrel] Well, there is no report of activities widely publicized. There are rumors all around that are not verified. That is all.

[Ecott] Have you got people in the fields who you are in touch with you at the moment, outside Luanda?

[Barrel] Yes, yes, I've got people in Malanje, in Saurimo, in Luena. I have not from the people [words indistinct] United Nations, visiting the south of Angola, Lubango, I have gotten no special report.

[Ecott] Have you made any special arrangements, as far as WFP is concerned, given that the fighting is supposed to stop today?

[Barrel] Well, you see, fighting stopping today will not allow us to travel safely and to implement more road convoys. What we want to do—that is, the peace agreement for us is the opening of new road convoys and new road corridors. But to implement that, we need demobilizing forces in place. We need a demining process in place. We need reconstruction of bridges in place. A lot of other conditions have to follow the cease-fire.

[Ecott] You are living and working in Luanda. Is there any sense of optimism in the city today?

[Barrel] I think so. [end recording]



**Government, UNITA Conclude Military Talks***MB2311063894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 23 Nov 94**[Report from unidentified correspondent in Lusaka]*

[FBIS Translated Text] Good morning listeners. The morning brings us good news. The military agenda has been concluded. The negotiating teams led by Generals Pedro Neto from the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] and Eugenio Manuvakola from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] have reached an agreement. The agreement's terms have not been made public. As reported earlier, the Lusaka Protocol will remain confidential until it is initialed by UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali this or next week. An emergency meeting led by UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye and watched by the troika of observers overcame the controversy on the number and location of assembly areas for the demobilization of soldiers, concluding the military commission's agenda. The issue of the status and security of the UNITA president will be discussed this morning by the political commission led by government General Higino Carneiro and UNITA Gen. Eugenio Manuvakola. It is believed that this issue, which is the last one on the political agenda, also will be successful. After this, a symbolic signing ceremony will be held in the presence of the mediator and the troika of observers from the United States, Russia, and Portugal. With this, the negotiating teams will have concluded their activities since the accord's signing, and this will be followed by the protocols' implementation.

**Mozambique****Chissano To Reshuffle Cabinet, To Meet Dhlakama***MB2211192094 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 22 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] President-elect Joaquim Chissano says he has already begun consulting several people with a view to forming his government. Joaquim Chissano said he will reshuffle the present cabinet and will meet with Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], for consultations on 24 November.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Do you mean that most of the serving cabinet ministers will be removed from office?

[Chissano] I do not know whether it will be most or few of them, although indications are that there will be a reshuffle. I would not like to elaborate, except to say that there will be a significant reshuffle that fits within our watchword—renovation in continuity. Reshuffling does not mean just physical changes. [end recording]

Joaquim Chissano needs a prime minister that communicates well with the Mozambican people, his cabinet colleagues, and the president of the Republic. Chissano says he is not being pressured to nominate Renamo governors for the five provinces in which Afonso Dhlakama's party defeated Joaquim Chissano's Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front].

Chissano was speaking shortly after meeting members of the National Elections Commission [CNE]. Chissano invited the CNE members to the meeting to thank them for their work, which has put Mozambique among the most admired countries.

[Begin Chissano recording] I was the one who appointed the CNE and assigned tasks to it, so I thought it would be appropriate to assess the role played by the CNE. Even if I had lost the elections, I would be doing the same thing today, because that would not be the duty of another president-elect. [end recording]

At his meeting with the CNE, Joaquim Chissano said its work will be stored in libraries for the sake of future generations, adding: This is a unique experience that ought to be kept aside. The president-elect singled out the role played by CNE chairman Dr. Brazao Mazula for having successfully led the group responsible for the elections. Jose de Castro, vice chairman of the CNE and a Renamo member, was also praised by Joaquim Chissano for having proven that reconciliation is possible in Mozambique. Chissano invited CNE members for a formal cocktail reception. Brazao Mazula thanked Chissano for his remarks on behalf of his team, adding that they are willing to assist further if asked.

**Chissano Addresses Frelimo Supporters***MB1911183294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1155 GMT 19 Nov 94*

[Speech by President Joaquim Chissano at the Frelimo Central Committee headquarters in Maputo—live]

[FBIS Translated Text] [broadcast in progress] This is a victory that every citizen must regard as a victory. In elections, the principal winner is always the people. These first elections represent an important stage in the life of our people. For the first time, in a situation of peace, we shall have a government that—with competent and patriotic men and women at the head—will guarantee an efficient management of the state. These men and women will guarantee the implementation of our project of national reconstruction and normalization of life.

In the recent elections, our people demonstrated great political maturity, civic spirit, and public discipline. I would like to convey the gratitude and greetings of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] to all compatriots for this exemplary action. We showed the world that we are ready for the major challenges ahead of us—to reconcile the Mozambican family so that, united, we can maintain peace and tranquility, and consolidate

our present life and the future life of our children. During this particular moment, I would also like to salute Frelimo militants and sympathizers. We salute all those who voted for us, as well as people who voted for other parties and candidates for maintaining an atmosphere of tolerance, thus safeguarding, above all, our dignity as Mozambicans and our unity.

Frelimo and I myself reaffirm our firm determination to guarantee institutional room so that the opposition can play a role within the framework of democracy and feel that it is participating in the process of making the fundamental decisions of the state and in the control of the activity of the government at the level of the assembly.

The election results have been announced. Whether winners or losers, we are all Mozambicans with responsibilities to the national community. Parliamentary or presidential majorities and minorities are a temporary thing in our history. The changing of government is possible within the framework of the law and the constitution. We must all feel we are an integral part of the national system and contribute with ideas and constructive criticism that will lead the government to find best solutions. The search of a consensus on national strategies is imperative. Any abuses or discrimination against those who differ from us, within the framework of the law and the constitution, are intolerable and inadmissible. They are against the desire for peace and reconciliation and should therefore be suppressed. I would like to reiterate that Frelimo and I shall continue to firmly fight any attempts at reprisals or persecution against those who democratically have the right to differ from us.

Compatriots, the better future that we want to build for our people demands that all of us, regardless of region, tribe, color of the skin, religious belief, or party affiliation, give to the fatherland the best of our energies, knowledge, and skills. The program of my party, which was chosen by the Mozambican people, is now a national program. It is a program which will begin to free our country from the cycle of famine, disease, and backwardness. The principal challenge of our generation is to reduce poverty and eliminate misery.

Frelimo and I would like to congratulate the National Elections Commission and its chairman, Dr. Brazao Mazula, for the work carried out with dignity and patriotism, which guaranteed that the first multiparty elections in Mozambique would be a success. We would also like to express our deep gratitude to the international community, particularly the UN Operation in Mozambique [Unomoz], the United Nations Development Program, and the European Union, for their assistance. We would like to express our gratitude to Dr. Aldo Ajello, special representative of the UN secretary general, for his work. Our gratitude also goes to the OAU and the countries of the region, which include the

Frontline States and the Southern African Development Community, for their zeal and timely assistance to the Mozambican people.

Dear, Mozambican women, Mozambican men, compatriots, now in peace, let us all together build our future. Let us together consolidate peace. Let us together make Mozambique's victory our victory and the victory of our children. Always together for a better future! [applause]

#### **Dhlakama Discusses Post-Election Plans**

*MB2211081894 London BBC World Service in English  
0600 GMT 22 Nov 94*

[Report on interview with Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama by correspondent Dan Isaacs in Maputo; date not given; from the "Network Africa" program—all recorded passages of Afonso Dhlakama as heard]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] While Angola limps tentatively toward peace, Mozambique with some reservations appears to have embraced the end of the war with enthusiasm. The former rebel Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement's acceptance of electoral defeat by President Chissano's governing Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] seems to suggest a hopeful future for a country devastated by almost two decades of civil conflict. One indication of why things are improving is the attitude of the Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama himself who, sometimes, it must be said, earned the reputation of being rather volatile. Dan Isaacs caught up with Mr. Dhlakama relaxing in the capital, Maputo, and asked how he saw the future of Mozambique.

[Begin recording] [Dhlakama] I think that after elections in Mozambique is to work together between brothers to forget that people were fighting, to say that members of Renamo can join government where Chissano is president. We are prepared for any kind of offer that Frelimo can give us, even to advise them; we are prepared to advise them, if to accept that we can send some members of our party, they can go there into the executive of Frelimo.

[Isaacs] After all the excitement of the last two years and before that even, the discussions in Rome, it is going to be a bit boring for you, isn't it?

[Dhlakama] Well, you know, I am married; I have five children; I have my wife; I think that after all this noise about the elections it is too much for me. I like to have holidays 30 days with my father in Sofala Province, in rural areas there to go fishing and putting short brook and to forget this noise, car, telephone, because I am human, you know. I think that I am very happy about... [changes thought] First, I would like to say that I am very happy to see my country. People say that now with democracy they can drive from here to Sofala, to Cabo Delgado, not necessary guia de marcha [travel permits] and controlling, people can criticize government, can



criticize ministers; they will not go to prison. It is a new society for people of Mozambique; it is a new country for me.

[Isaacs] So, you yourself now, once the United Nations have gone, people are talking about the salary that you are receiving from the United Nations and Renamo is receiving. People talk about \$300,000 a month for you personally, I don't know whether this is true, what is going to happen after all that?

[Dhlakama] No, it is not true; it is not true. Even Bill Clinton, even John Major, prime minister of Britain, doesn't receive \$300,000 per month. It was propaganda from Frelimo; it is nothing. You can ask Dr. Ajello; he will deny. It is nothing; it was just papers from Mozambique against us. Well, we are poor in terms of finance. It is one of the issues that we must give understand our brothers Frelimo, because party in Africa, like in Europe, to continue, to not disappear, must have resources. It is not millions, but to maintain resources, to maintain faxes, telephones, transport, even small subsidies for members that will do job for permanent for parties is not easy. We must have something. [end recording]

#### UN Envoy Views Democratization Process

BR1811162894 Brussels LE SOIR in French 18 Nov 94  
p 2

[Interview With Aldo Ajello, UN envoy to Mozambique, by Frederique Sprang in Maputo; date not given: "Aldo Ajello—On the Recent Elections in Mozambique"]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Sprang] Two weeks after the elections, the official results of which are expected this week, what is your assessment of the UN operation in Mozambique?

[Ajello] Very obviously, it is a great success for the international community. Who could have predicted, even a few months ago, that the elections would take place, that they would unfold without incident, with a participation rate of 90 percent of voters, and all that after 16 years of civil war?

[Sprang] How do you interpret this massive participation by the Mozambicans?

[Ajello] First, I should state that although these elections took place under the auspices of the international community, their success is due in the first place to the Mozambicans themselves and the National Electoral Committee. By their large-scale participation, the Mozambicans have shown their desire to start their country on the road of stability. For the rest the partial results show that they voted sensibly, including in the most isolated areas. Which confirms the idea I have always had that democracy is not an idea of the developed countries, implemented by force in the developing countries, particularly those of the African continent. Traditionally Africans elect their leaders. As proof, after

the legitimacy of the blood line, it is the people who then usually "legitimate" their leaders if I may use that term.

[Sprang] Does this mean that after the official results are released and the new government is formed, the international community must withdraw?

[Ajello] The international community will have another role to play, notably to ensure the functioning of the institutions which have been put in place. They must be given the financial resources to function, for example to guarantee the salaries of the new members of parliament. Without this crucial support from the international community, the democratization process which started with the elections could be derailed. Attention should be paid to this.

[Sprang] Some of the missions given to the UN Mission to Mozambique have not been completed successfully, like mine clearance or arms stocks control. What are the reasons for this?

[Ajello] Mine clearance is indeed one of the points where we have been weakest and I acknowledge that very humbly. The program was planned for two years but had to be completed in six months, due mainly, and it is not excusable, to administrative problems between New York and Maputo. Sometimes the operations also suffered from the lack of confidence between the two former warring parties, who were reluctant to indicate the location of mine fields. They also suffered from the absence of the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] group's representatives in the technical committees for several months. However, we are continuing the mine clearance program, which now has every chance of success. Therefore one cannot talk of a total failure.

[Sprang] According to various diplomatic sources, only 25 percent of the arms stocks have been collected or identified for the time being. Is this not a threat?

[Ajello] No one is able to make such assessments. Checking arms caches, declared or not, was also delayed for the political reasons mentioned above. But on the day after the elections this investigation work was continued and is taking place fruitfully.

[Sprang] Does not the number of arms in circulation constitute a threat to the young Mozambican democracy?

[Ajello] Very obviously it does! Even if one must exclude a resumption of the civil war, any pressure group could make the rifles speak, or any gang of criminals.

[Sprang] President Chissano has complained several times about the attempt by the international community to encourage him to give preelectoral guarantees about the formation of a government of national unity with Renamo.

[Ajello] Yes, the subject gave rise to many misunderstandings. In fact in general the international community has tried to establish preelectoral agreements which



define the role and future of the opposition parties, notably Renamo. These agreements could also have included the public financing of political parties. Unfortunately, as you know, this attempt failed. But such agreements would have made it possible to avoid a sometimes violent debate.

[Sprang] In your view, will the new cabinet have the necessary resources to govern?

[Ajello] Unless it has a huge majority, every government must put water in its wine. President Chissano has said several times that if he was elected president, the government he would form could be changed six months later, to be able to last for the full legislative term. In other words, he would consider changes. On the other hand the measures to be taken by the new government will necessarily be unpopular. Going from a one-party system to a multi-party parliamentary system and going from a centralized, subsidized system to a market economy are not simple matters. Not counting the pressure which the World Bank and the IMF will not fail to make.

But the important thing is that the elected representatives must find suitable solutions themselves, be it a government of national unity or a coalition, or any other political formula. Those in power will be capable, I am sure, of finding democratic solutions in accordance with the traditions and culture of their country.

#### Expresses Optimism Peace To Last

LD1911214194 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 19 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Our guest on Afrique Soir tonight is Aldo Ajello, UN special representative in Mozambique. The final official results of the general elections have just been published. President Chissano has been elected in the first round. The Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] obtained the majority of seats in the National Assembly, but the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] got 112 seats and this is a good result. Will it enable Frelimo to impose its participation in the government? This is the question Ghislaine Dupont asked Aldo Ajello:

[Begin recording] [Ajello] I believe that he made an extremely wise speech as soon as he was told of the results. He said that he is waiting for the proposals of the president of the Republic to know which kind of government he would like to see. Once these proposals are known, he will decide if he wants to take part in a government or not. He said that the problem does not

exist for him. He can remain in the opposition as long as the opposition benefits from its rights. As long as a statute for the opposition is clearly defined he is not worried.

[Dupont] Do you believe that the result in both elections, particularly that in the legislative elections, will eventually restrict President Chissano's room for maneuver?

[Ajello] My personal feeling is that it will be extremely difficult to govern this country without reaching an understanding with Renamo. It must be said that this is the first time Mozambicans are experiencing a democracy, with a parliament, and I believe that they must go through a number of trials before striking the right balance which will allow them to rule the country properly. The election results are clear and the president of the republic will have to take them into account, either at the level of political balances or at the level of regional, provincial, ethnic, or religious balances, which are essential too. Therefore, I believe that it is an arduous task which the president has started to tackle. I doubt that he will be able to complete it immediately so I am expecting a transitional government rather than a final government.

[Dupont] Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama proved that he was a good loser by accepting these election results. Bearing in mind what is now happening in Angola, where peace cannot be signed, do you believe that Renamo will really follow its leader, that there will not be any dispute?

[Ajello] I believe that in the past two years we have spent here setting up and implementing the Rome peace agreement, each leader has demonstrated that he is fully in control of his movement. Everyone had doubts at the outset, but it must be said that those who had doubts changed their minds later and realized that they were wrong. I can tell you that Mr. Dhlakama is fully in control of his movement, that no one really wants a return to war. There was a great deal of unrest which might have been the result of tension but which was totally unjustified. A forged document was published in a weekly. It sought to prove that Renamo was preparing to resume war, but this document was so poorly forged that it was an affront to the intelligence of people. Facts proved that peace was consolidating, that we managed to get things moving—not only the peace process, but an understanding for the principles of democracy too. We believe that today's declarations by the president of the republic and by the leader of the opposition show the scope of this evolution, of this progress over the past two years. I believe that we may be extremely satisfied with the outcome of our mission. [end recording]

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